

# DREYFUS BEFORE THE COURT-MARTIAL DEMANDS ONLY JUSTICE

Continued from Second Page.

Robin sheff. You said this information was requested by a professor of the Military School. This was false. I am told you asked officers indiscreet questions? DREYFUS—It is not true.

JOUAUST—Did you go to Brussels in 1894? DREYFUS—No, I affirm it.

JOUAUST—A witness affirms you went? DREYFUS—It is false.

## The Woman in the Case.

JOUAUST—Had you relations with a woman living in the Rue Dixet? DREYFUS—I had no intimate relations with her.

JOUAUST—I do not mean from a moral point of view, but from a military point of view. This woman was suspected of spying. Why did you visit her?

DREYFUS—I only learned that at my trial, in 1894. Major Gendron introduced me to her, and as Gendron belonged to the Inquiry Bureau he ought to have known if she was suspected.

JOUAUST—Your books were well kept. You had special resources. Passing through the Champs Elysees, in 1891, you remarked, "Here lives a certain lady. Suppose we call on her. I have lost heavy sums at her house."

DREYFUS—It is false. I have never gambled. Never! Never!

JOUAUST—Did you know Major Du Paty de Clam?

DREYFUS—No.

JOUAUST—Did you know Major Henry?

DREYFUS—No.

JOUAUST—You have no motive for animosity against them?

DREYFUS—No.

JOUAUST—And Colonel Picquart?

DREYFUS—I don't know him.

JOUAUST—And Colonel-Lieutenant Esterhazy?

DREYFUS—I don't know him.

JOUAUST—You never wrote him?

DREYFUS—No.

JOUAUST—Colonel Du Paty de Clam says that your writing at his dictation was less firm when he made you undergo a trial on the day of your arrest.

DREYFUS—My writing has not much changed.

Here a non-commissioned officer who was standing in front of Major Carriere crossed



Mathieu Dreyfus.

the platform and handed Dreyfus his writing on the day of his arrest. Dreyfus replied by insisting there was nothing to show any perceptible change in his handwriting.

Never Confessed to Du Paty de Clam. Colonel Jouaust then spoke of the interview with Du Paty de Clam, and Dreyfus replied:

"I never confessed anything to Du Paty de Clam."

Here occurred one of the most dramatic scenes in the examination. Dreyfus, tremendously excited, swayed to and fro for a moment, and then all his pent-up emotion and indignation burst forth, and he cried in a piercing voice, heard throughout the court and even by those standing outside:

"It is iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I never confessed anything! Never!"

Dreyfus, as he uttered the words, raised his right, white-gloved hand and held it aloft, as if appealing to heaven to vindicate him.

JOUAUST—Did you say, "If I handed over documents it was to have more important ones in return?"

DREYFUS—No.

JOUAUST—Did you say, "In three years they will recognize my innocence?" Why did you say "three years?"

DREYFUS—I asked for all means of investigation. They were refused me. I was justified in hoping that at the end of two or three years my innocence would come to light.

JOUAUST—Why three years?

DREYFUS—Because a certain time is necessary to obtain light.

JOUAUST—Had you an arrière-pensée? (after thought).

DREYFUS—No.

Conversation with Du Paty de Clam. Colonel Jouaust then said:

"At the time of your condemnation Du Paty de Clam went to see you in the Cherche-Midi prison. What passed between you?"

DREYFUS—He asked me if I had



Colonel G. Picquart.

not given unimportant information. I replied "No," that it was iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I also to beg the Minister of War full light on the affair.

JOUAUST—Didn't you say to a foreign military attaché would cut his throat with a pen?

DREYFUS—No. I asked Du Paty de Clam to have the investigation conducted. "Any Government which has investigation can have the force attaches questioned. If I were rather than have an innocent man, I would force them to if I had to hold a dagger to the throat of the Minister of War."

Colonel Jouaust then said:

"Coming to the day of your trial, what passed between you and Lebrun Renault? What did you say?"

DREYFUS—Nothing. It was of broken monologue on my part that everybody knew of the which I was charged, and I was not the guilty party.

JOUAUST—Did you not say, "I make clear that the criminal whom they had before their eyes was not the guilty party?"

JOUAUST—Did you not say, "I make clear that the criminal whom they had before their eyes was not the guilty party?"

DREYFUS—No. If I spoke of who knew I was innocent, I was conversing with I previously had with Du Paty de Clam.

The examination of the proceedings with a few minor questions decided to sit behind a table by 5 votes to 2.

The court adjourned after the behind closed doors to-morrow of the following days as are the examination of the case.

The next public session of the probably take place Saturday.

Members of the Court-Martial.

The official list of the members of the court-martial is as follows: President, Colonel Jouaust, the Engineer Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Branguin of the School of Artillery.

Major De Broen, of the School of Artillery.

Major Frédellet, of the School of Artillery.

Major Merle, of the School of Artillery.

Captain Parfait, of the School of Artillery.

Captain Beauvais, of the School of Artillery.

Rumors of German Wit. An evening newspaper here to a sensation by including among its list of witnesses whom Colonel Jouaust has announced he intends to summon the name of De Mail.

It is also said there is a witness, a merchant, of Lyons, who is the same person, was in whom Colonel Jouaust refers to as Dreyfus's confederate.

Everything is quiet through the evening.

## CLEMENCEAU SAYS TRUTH WILL FREE DREYFUS.

Continued from Third Page.

been clearly set aside in 1894, want to stick to an illegal verdict. Now the question arises: What will occur in Rennes? The great novelty is that for the first time Dreyfus is bound to be examined and judged according to requirements of law—for the first time he will know what accusations are brought against him. If the Supreme Court made clear Esterhazy's guilt and Dreyfus's innocence in the absence of Dreyfus, what can the martial court do when Dreyfus is there ready to answer? The first sitting has been occupied by calling witnesses and putting all preliminary questions to Dreyfus. No inference is yet to be drawn in any way from what has been said.

### Secret Papers to Be Investigated.

Dreyfus has been vaguely examined upon questions relating to the bordereau, which Esterhazy acknowledges as being in his own writing. For the next three or four days there will be an investigation of secret papers. These were carefully held back from Dreyfus in 1894. During four years their number has been increasing wonderfully, as Henri and others had set their minds upon finding proofs against Dreyfus, after they had had him sentenced. The documents will not be examined in public, not that they imply any military secrets, but there is personal information relating to some high individuals, who have been guests of France, which it is deemed undesirable to give up to the public.

The point is that every piece of paper will be read to Dreyfus and his answer duly registered. Most of these documents are fragmentary reports to foreign powers from some of their agents.

The only ones that were decisive against Dreyfus have been proved to have been forgeries. The others are trash.

### The First Dawn of Justice.

I personally know that it was the examination of these secret papers that led from the first moment some of the chief men of the Supreme Court, previously hostile to Dreyfus, to change their minds and believe there had been a terrible mistake in 1894.

These papers are to be commented upon by Mr. Paleologue, in the name of the Foreign Office, and General Chamoin in the name of the Secretary of War, and it is a great point that after having strongly disagreed upon some of the questions involved in these documents, both Mr. Paleologue and General Chamoin now entirely agree that there is nothing therein to be accepted as a presumption of guilt against Dreyfus.

The dossier secret being disposed of then will come before the public the full investigation on the bordereau, and then the residue of secondary questions.

As I have just said, the bordereau, or missive letter, accompanying documents sent to Colonel Schwarzkoppen by a traitor has been acknowledged as his own work by Esterhazy himself. The fact is that so many proofs had been gathered against him that he could no longer deny them.

He only alleges that he received an order to write it from Colonel Sandher, who is now dead, in order to make false evidence against Dreyfus.

The reason for not showing the alleged true one was the danger of war.

All French staff officers agree that this is the lie of a traitor who is not ready to confess his treason.

This being the case, the question put before the court-martial is to know whether Dreyfus (who was sentenced because he was supposed to have written the bordereau) has really sent to some foreign agents the documents mentioned in the bordereau which was written by Esterhazy, whom he did not know, but with whom Colonel Schwarzkoppen had relations that Esterhazy himself has been obliged to own.

### Mercier Makes a Covert Threat.

This seems rather an easy question to solve, but General Mercier, who was Secretary of War in 1894 and bears heavy responsibilities on his shoulders, will find himself in very hard straits if all he has done against innocence in spite of law, is fully exposed in broad daylight.

If he could prove that he had done this against guilt, he naturally believes that he might escape the consequences of the law, which has been threatening him for a few weeks, since there is a bill of indictment now submitted to the House of Representatives against him. Therefore General Mercier considers himself bound to prove Dreyfus guilty by any means if he can. We do rejoice in it, for owing to that circumstance we have a chance to get at last to the very bottom of the truth, hence the rumor of a sensational piece of information which he has led reporters to expect from his mouth.

What will it be? Nobody knows, though all agree that it will involve either Count Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, or Baron Fredericks, the Military Attaché for Russia. It would be useless to try to guess. We shall soon know.

### Ready to Meet any Accusation.

Dreyfus and his lawyers, Demange and Labori, are ready to meet any accusations. The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the military witnesses to advise them not to give, before the court, the names of diplomatic agents if publicly might involve diplomatic complications.

This is natural enough, but entirely proforma, it being understood, as there is no complication to be feared, that leave to name any one in a condition to bring his share of light will be readily granted.

Therefore all will be known of what General Mercier has to say from the beginning to the end.

It is a great comfort to us, who so eagerly asked for the complete truth from the very first day and were denied the right of calling foreign witnesses. It is General Mercier himself who now takes the lead in that direction. We are ready to follow.

Why has not General Mercier spoken sooner why being able, as he says, to prove Dreyfus's treason, has he refrained for eighteen months to speak the word which would have put him down forever and stopped anxiety and agitation throughout France.

The question will be put to him. We shall see what he will answer. Some allege that he will name no one, but simply say that he has a great secret upon his mind and ask for a supplementary inquiry in order to drag things over and over without end and tire people out.

If this be true, I hope the president of the court-martial will allow no such game. General Mercier must be invited to say all he has a mind to without any reticence.

### Foreign Witnesses Will Be Produced.

General Gallifet, Secretary of War, will, without doubt, help him bring before the Judges any foreign witnesses he thinks necessary to hear.

No more delay! Fifty months' torture is quite enough for Dreyfus.

During that time General Mercier has had leisure enough to prepare his evidence. Let all his witnesses be called and the ultimate truth be known at last—not any too soon, indeed.

Dreyfus is ready to answer. He requests no previous information. He needs no time to arrange answers. He defies all his enemies.

For the sake of his name, of his life, of his own people, he is ready to meet any one face to face before the world.

In spite of this you fully understand now how it is that I cannot foretell what may come of General Mercier's evidence.

The case is very much the same with the alleged evidence of Mr. Quesnay De Beaurepaire, who is not a witness himself since he knows nothing of the case of his own knowledge, but only offers to bring forth a troop of thirty witnesses against Dreyfus.

These witnesses' evidence Quesnay De Beaurepaire has published, and it is universally characterized as nonsensical and grotesque beyond measure.

The Commissionaire du Gouvernement refused to hear Quesnay de Beaurepaire, but Dreyfus's defenders, to give these men a chance, are willing to do their utmost to have them heard. In fact, Colonel Jouaust, the president, has already called some of the bar.

But the trouble is that Quesnay De Beaurepaire has not dared to give these friends of his, so that nobody knows yet who they are.

A strange conception of justice it is to show us masked accusers, as though we were still in old Venetian times.

You may have heard what tricks have been played upon the naivete of this unfortunate Quesnay de Beaurepaire. One fact is enough to show you what sort of a judge he is.

### Farcical Evidence That Is Bruited About.

One of his witnesses is ready, says Quesnay de Beaurepaire, to show that when Dreyfus was garrisoned in Tours he was intimately acquainted with a Bavarian woman. From that fact Quesnay de Beaurepaire has numerous inferences to draw.

But now it happens that Dreyfus was never garrisoned in Tours, and the man who related the fact now owns that he simply meant it as a farce.

Is it not incredible that Quesnay De Beaurepaire alleges that a stable man declares that he saw Dreyfus at the German artillery manoeuvres near Mulhouse pointing a cannon with German officers.

It must be granted that such a show was not very wise for an alleged spy. On this point and on all other topics answers will be returned at Rennes if it is possible to induce M. Quesnay De Beaurepaire to give his people's name.

The stableman has already been called by President Jouaust. If Dreyfus's defenders were to consider only the people endowed with the average power of reasoning all these silly pieces of information might be discarded as a whole, but circumstances are such that we have to bear conviction in the most deeply rooted prejudices of the human mind.

That is the reason why, after General Mercier's sensational evidence, after a long list of witnesses, who have nothing to say but what we have already heard and settled, we must give M. Quesnay De Beaurepaire and his masquerade friends one last chance to speak their minds.

### Truth Must and Will Prevail.

Confiding in the supreme force of truth we have constrained the military, clerical and civil powers to yield and give Dreyfus his first legal trial at Rennes.

Confiding in the supreme force of truth we shall hunt up everywhere, everywhere, every alleged witness and oblige him to speak plainly and quote facts that can be verified.

In this way we shall break an innocent man's chains. In this way we shall re-establish the supremacy of the law in France and make the work justice a matter of reality.

In this way we shall deliver our republic from the threatening plots of faction, who openly aim at the renewal of religious hatreds long gone by, to crush freedom of thought in France as they have done in Spain, and establish a dogmatic infallibility on the ruins of justice and law.

## ROCHEFORT POURS GALL ON THE DREYFUSARDS.

Continued from Third Page.

Devil's Island have nothing to do with the fact of his guilt or innocence. The game is for a nation's life, not for a woman's heart.

The replies of Dreyfus to-day—his "I don't know," "I cannot remember," "I forget"—his hangdog mien—are not those of an innocent. This wretch—this Jew—has broken careers, blasted reputations, disgraced our generals, smashed our soldiers and brought murder in his train.

Yes, there are others guilty. But these are not our generals. They are the Clemenceaus, the Jaureses, the Rheinachs, the Zolas, who belong to the Banks of the Jordan or beyond the Rhine and help trample France in the dust in order to save a traitor. Racial, political and religious considerations have been permitted to enter this question. But who introduced them?

Have not the Rothschilds been working tooth and nail for the rehabilitation of their fellow Israelite? We do not oppose Jews as such. We oppose them only when they become parasites, such as they are in Russia.

The shape of a man's nose is of no consequence to us, but when any man or body of men, whether Jew or Gentile, becomes by sharp practices a bleeding sore upon the body politic it is time to apply a cure. There are such in America.

### Jews Are Treated Better in France Than in Germany.

Jews are treated better in France than they are by their friend, William of Germany. Here their rabbis are paid by the State and themselves may enter the army.

Not so in generous Germany. The posing Emperor does not burn with zeal for either justice or the Jew. He seeks to humiliate and weaken France.

No one can accuse me of being a Jesuit rather than a Jew. But I have hearty contempt for cosmopolites and people without a country. And one of the reasons why I admire Americans so much is because they are all so intensely patriotic that the exceptional Astor is looked upon as a leper.

Men say to me there is an absence of motive in the theory of Dreyfus's guilt. In answer—and no one knows this better than Max Nordau, his defender—I say degenerate natures need no special incentive to their peculiar crime.

Socialists rally round this man not because of a larger brotherhood, but because they think he asserts a good opportunity of killing militarism.

Where would France be to-day, with the Triple Alliance ever on the watch, if it were not for her army?

The French hirelings of German Jews want to ruin our army and so give comfort to the uttermost enemy of republics, William II. They may say the fight is not against the army. I reply that the literature of the Dreyfusards is the best answer.

Where will all this end?

If Dreyfus is again condemned, in spite of a Cabinet pledged to liberate him, the matter must end right there. If he is acquitted we are not prepared to bend the knee to the German Emperor or to declare that the members of the first court-martial were fools or knaves.

### A FORTUNE OF \$52,000 UNEXPECTEDLY INHERITED.

W. W. Ayres Went to Find Gold, and His Wife Gets a Fortune in His Absence.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 7.—Mrs. W. W. Ayres, of this city, has just inherited a fortune of \$52,000. Last week a number of documents were received by her bearing British red

seals and blue ribbons, and setting forth that the money was in the Bank of England.

Years ago the English grandfather of Mrs. Ayres died, leaving a large sum in trust for his two sons. At their death the estate was to be divided among the minor heirs. Both are dead, and the estate is ready for distribution.

W. W. Ayres was superintendent of the beet sugar factory at Salinas, and a year ago went to the Klondike. His wife opened

the Hope of Love Home for children in this city, and a few weeks ago she closed it, owing to lack of support. A few days later she received notice of her unexpected inheritance.

London, Aug. 8.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Admiral Dewey will arrive there on Wednesday, and that he has asked an audience of the Pope. According to the same correspondent, the Admiral will visit London before returning to the United States.



ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, L AND BOW

CLEANSSES THE

DISPELS EFFECT

OVERCOMES HEADACH

HABITUAL CONSTIP

ITS BENEFICIAL EF

BUY THE GENUINE - MAN

CAIFORNIA FIG SY

LOUISVILLE KY. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c

Established

WILSON

WHISKY

That's

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.

Baltimore, Md.

DRINK HABIT C

Treatment taken at your home.

infection, safe and healthful. Book

mailed free. Write or call on

PARFITT CURE CO., R. 918, 1

New York.

NEW YORK JOU

BRANCH OFFI

BROADWAY: 113

HAREML: 250 WEST 12

BROOKLYN: 311 NEAR